









## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hamzeh opens 4 health centres in Irbid

**IRBID (Petra)** — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Wednesday opened four new health centres in Irbid Governorate. The four centres, at Bshiri, Ilal, Suhm and Mukheiba, have been supplied with equipment and have started offering medical services to the villages in those districts. After the opening ceremonies, the minister toured the region and inspected other health centres in Sall, Ma'ir, Hikma and Umm Qais and was briefed on their services. The minister was accompanied on the tour by local health officials.

### Citizen donates JD 500 to UNRWA

**AMMAN (Petra)** — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has received a donation of JD 500 from Mr. Riad Da'oud, a citizen from Jerash, to help establish a children's rehabilitation centre at the refugee camp of Husun. Mr. Riad handed a cheque to UNRWA director in Jordan, Per Olof Hallqvist on Wednesday. Mr. Da'oud earlier donated a similar sum for another children's rehabilitation centre at Jerash refugee camp. The Jerash centre opened on May 6, 1986.

### Dudin receives Tunisian envoy

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Wednesday received Tunisian Ambassador in Amman Said Ibn Mustafa. The two sides discussed the current situation in the occupied Arab territories and the dimensions of Israeli policies directed against the land and the Arab inhabitants.

### Awqaf official attends planning seminar

**AMMAN (Petra)** — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs is taking part in a seminar on financial policy and development planning in Islamic countries which began Tuesday in Pakistan. The ministry's under-secretary, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, is representing the ministry at the four-day seminar.

## Solo pilot takes off for S. Arabia en route to Australia

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Ms. Eve Jackson, a solo pilot who flew to Jordan from Britain aboard her single engine microlight shadow B plane en route to Australia, left for Saudi Arabia on Wednesday on the next leg of her trip.

His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and several senior air force officers saw her take off for her next destination following a six-day stay in Jordan. During her visit, Ms. Jackson toured a number of archaeological sites and spoke to the Jordan Times about her adventure.

She said she expected to arrive in Australia by November this year after stopping in different countries on the way. Individuals and international companies have offered assistance to Ms. Jackson, and have provided her with equipment for her ambitious trip. She hopes to arrive in Australia nearly seven months after leaving her home country.

The Royal Jordanian Air Force sponsored Ms. Jackson's stay in Jordan. She arrived here last Friday after stopping in France, West Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Syria.



JERASH LIGHTS UP: Her Majesty Queen Noor attends the opening ceremony of 5th Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts Wednesday (Photo by Yousef Al'Allan)

## Delegates call for more information on consumer goods

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — A two-day seminar on consumer protection ended its deliberations here on Wednesday urging more government efforts to deal with consumer's demands and problems. It also called for the introduction of a policy to rationalise consumption patterns by making the purchasing public more aware of the market situation.

The meeting, which was organised by the Business and Professional Women's Club

(BPWC), discussed eight working papers ranging from the consumption situation in Jordan and the roles of the private and public sector in protecting the consumer, to the importance of the mass media and standards and specifications in safeguarding the consumer.

The seminar was held at a time when official figures say that Jordan's expenditure on consumer goods has increased three fold over the Gross National Product (GNP) over the past ten years and that this increase, from 9 per cent to 27 per cent, has adversely affected the Jordanian society and the Kingdom's economy. This increase has decreased potential revenues needed for production investment, to maintain Jordan's production potential and has increased the country's import bill, thereby affecting the balance of trade.

Available information on consumer patterns in Jordan also indicate that citizens in general lack adequate information on the value of each commodity.

Participants in Wednesday's closing session called for the implementation of laws to protect consumers against cheating and advertising campaigns which try to market large quantities of products instead of quality goods.

Addressing consumers with an encouraging and "scientific approach in areas related to promoting local commodities was another recommendation

expressed by the participants, who included leading business women, Ministry of Supply officials and leading economists.

Participants said that if Jordanian consumers become more aware of the importance of encouraging local industries as opposed to importing services and commodities, the Kingdom's trade deficit could be reduced.

They also stressed the importance of conducting seasonal studies and public opinion polls on consumption patterns in Jordan, taking into consideration the prices, quality, purchase patterns and specifications.

Participants urged the government to cut down public expenditure on consumption, saying that such a step would encourage the public to do likewise.

During the seminar, a number of complaints were raised by various participants regarding the inadequate specification tests which are carried out by the Ministry of Trade and Supply's department of standards and specifications. The department, which was established in 1974 to control quality and specifications of local and imported commodities, has 70 employees and it has drawn up 460 regulations on specifications to date.

Participants also called on the public and private sectors as well as citizens to rationalise their consumption of water.

## Ministry hopes to establish national assistance fund for poor, needy people

**AMMAN (Petra)** — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development is hoping to establish a national assistance fund with an initial capital of JD 1 million to help deal with the problem of poverty in Jordan and this fund will offer urgent help to needy families, the ministry's undersecretary, Mr. Mohammad Ali Wardam, announced Wednesday.

He said in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the fund would help the ministry offer immediate financial aid to needy people and would also help those in need to find a means of earning their own living by assisting them with setting up their own work or business.

Through this projected fund, the ministry hopes to offer vocational training to needy people and to conduct research and a survey to determine the volume of needy people and the means of helping them lead a decent life, Mr. Wardam continued.

He said that the Ministry of Social Development has been offering substantial help to 3,000 needy families consisting of nearly 50,000 people, despite the ministry's limited financial means and revenues.

These families receive a total of JD 750,000 in financial aid from the ministry, a high cost compared with its allocations and resources, Mr. Wardam pointed out.

"We hope that the idea of a special fund to finance projects for needy families will soon be approved by Parliament before practical steps can be taken to bring it into being," Mr. Wardam added.

The Ministry of Social Development is giving particular attention to those who are physically disabled and has been providing them with medical

equipment, he continued. It has been offering some of them vocational training to rehabilitate them and to help them support themselves, Mr. Wardam added. He said that old, widowed and divorced women and others with no means of support from any source are also receiving assistance through loans of up to JD 1,000 per person. These loans help them to start work or a business and the loan is repaid in JD 5 instalments per month, he said.

In addition, he said, the ministry is providing needy families with medical cards to have free treatment at government hospitals and health centres. It is also providing urgent help to families who lose their means or support or who suffer sudden and unexpected tragedies such as fires or a loss of their home.

The head of the ministry's family department, Miss Nisrin Al Najdawi, said that this year the ministry has allocated JD 48,000 for rehabilitating physically handicapped persons, JD 381,000 for old and infirm people, JD 323,000 in direct financial help to foster families caring for orphans, and JD 6,000 in emergency aid to sick and needy persons, especially those suffering from tuberculosis.

The department is also concerned with spreading awareness among families and helping needy persons to become productive and self-supporting, she said.

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## Public service centre provides facts, figures and helpful advice on cutting energy costs

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — A new public service centre for offering free help and advice to citizens in issues related to energy and electricity is slowing getting into full operation in Amman.

The centre, which was formally opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on June 24, is housed within the Professional Unions Building opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

"On the whole, the centre will make better use of energy at lower cost," two engineers, one from the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the other from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, are at hand to give expert advice on how to cut costs and raise efficiency while ensuring a longer life for electrical equipment used in lighting and central heating. Several types of solar power systems are also on display.

Mr. Adel Abbasi, director of the centre, explains: "We are here to listen to people's problems related to energy and power, and come up with suggestions and recommendations, including projected costs and comparison studies."

The centre, which cost JD 80,000 to set up, is equipped with a fully computerised system which can produce facts and figures in seconds to answer queries and provide clarifications.

For instance, it can come up with an accurate estimate of how much it would cost to install central heating equipment for a three-room apartment using four different kinds of insulation material and how long each type of equipment and material will give service.

"One of the main aims of the centre is advising the public how to make use of advanced technology," says Mr. Abbasi, an electrical engineer from the JEA. "For example, we recommend using modern lamps instead of the traditional incandescent bulbs that most people use. The initial cost may be high but in the long run modern "SL" and "PL" lamps outlast incandescent bulbs by five times while using 25 per cent less power."

**Lighting**  
An "SL" lamp of 35 watts be used in the place of a 100-watt traditional bulb and will give 16 per cent more brightness and will outlast the latter. Mr. Abbasi cites the result of a typical comparison study: an incandescent bulb of 75 watts could be replaced with an 18-watt "SL" lamp or an 11-watt "PL" lamp. At the same time brightness is also increased in both cases.

In the case of fluorescent lamps, says Mr. Abbasi, the centre is advising manufacturers to produce 36-watt tube lights instead of the present 40-watt ones. The new "TL" tubelight would provide more brightness at lesser rate of energy consumption. In all cases, the recommended replacements are of perfect mechanical compatibility with existing fixtures that hold the traditional type of lamps.

The centre has on display



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opens the public service centre for energy related issues on June 24 (Petra photo)

several types of power and telephone cables. "Weak insulation results in leakage of power and with this in mind we are recommending certain types of cables for various applications," said Mr. Abbasi, pointing to the display. "Again, the costs may be a little higher, but energy is saved and cables last longer."

**Insulation**  
The centre's central heating and solar systems departments are handled by Suhil Kiwan, a mechanical engineer from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Mr. Kiwan explained the advantages of using modern insulation methods — in cases of new construction or replacement of existing systems — and advanced electronic devices which help avoid wastage of power and fuel.

Four types of insulation materials are displayed — rock wool, polytherene, perlite and polystyrene — in addition to light-weight concrete which is mainly used for roof insulation. Three of the four types of material are locally manufactured while the fourth — polystyrene — has to be imported. "Of course we do not recommend strongly in favour of imported material," said Mr. Kiwan. "Furthermore, the three types available in the country are equally good."

Each type of material has its advantages and differs with the others in cost and performance. "Our recommendations depend on individual cases of application and usage," he said. "There are a number of essential factors that one should know prior to deciding on which system to opt for. However, what we are displaying here are the best available insulation which last longer and avoid wastage."

For instance, polytherene pipes could be used in place of conventional steel pipes to carry hot water from central heating boilers to radiators. There is no possibility of corrosion which could eat away steel, and heat lost in transit is reduced to a bare minimum.

**Automatic timer**  
The interesting items at the centre include an automatic timer which could regulate boiler operation to between pre-determined hours. "In everyday life, it is only natural that someone forgets to switch off the heating system when it is not

wanted," explains Mr. Kiwan. "With this timer, one can set the hours he or she wants the system to operate."

Another device is a "localised" controller which could be easily incorporated into existing systems. The controller, which could be fitted either in place of existing radiator knobs or along with them, offers the facility to control the heat of the water flowing into the radiator. This device is extremely useful in homes where certain parts need not be heated constantly. Mr. Kiwan simplifies it this way: "suppose, for instance, one does not need to heat a particular radiator in his home since he is not using that part of the room. All he has to do is to adjust the control on that particular radiator and bring down the heat to eight degrees Centigrade. He can reheat the radiator much quicker than normal if need be, since the basic temperature of the water in it remains eight degrees and there is no energy or fuel wasted to bring up the temperature from normal."

The centre is also advocating the use of a "zoning" system for central heating. Under this system a simple centralised pipe with regulating valves is incorporated into the central heating network. Each valve could be operated individually, thereby controlling water flow to radiators and eliminating unwanted passage of hot water and cutting energy and fuel use.

### Solar heating systems

Solar systems exhibited at the centre include local as well as imported and a new prototype of solar panels built for industrial purposes by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Obviously, Mr. Kiwan says, commercial firms recommend systems with higher capacity and this results in people acquiring systems the purpose of which could be served with those of lesser capacity. "We can come up with suggestions and recommendations in a matter of seconds, on the phone if need be, provided two questions are answered promptly. The questions are: How many members does the household have and how much is the average hot water consumption?"

Mr. Kiwan also says a combination of the central heating system and solar panels could be devised to reduce fuel and energy costs.

The centre — Energy and

Electricity Information and Advisory Centre as it is officially titled — is a joint project of the JEA and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. It was partly financed by the United States Agency for International Development and is the first of its kind in the Arab World.

"We are providing other Arab countries with the result of our experience with the centre and helping them to set up similar facilities," said Mr. Abbasi.

### Mobile units

At present, the centre in Amman is the only one in the Kingdom but plans to set up similar ones in other population centres are under study and consideration. In addition, there are also plans to introduce mobile centres to reach the rural population in remote parts of the country. "We hope that our mobile units would be operative by end of this year or early next year," he said.

The centre is working in close coordination with establishing such as the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO), the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) and most other organisations in the field of energy and electricity and accepts complaints from consumers. Complaints are channelled to the concerned parties who are supposed to act on them quickly and send a report back to the centre.

What has been the response from the public to the new centre? "Since it is new, most people who come here are just visitors who want to have a look at things," said Mr. Abbasi. "We did receive several complaints, mostly of voltage drops in a number of areas of Amman."

### Fluctuating voltage

"We sent the complaints to JEPCO with a request to take prompt action, but I am afraid the cause for voltage drop is a fundamental one. The present transmission network, which was set up in early 70s, has its limitations in terms of load. The constant expansion since then has resulted in overload in the system and this causes voltage drop."

It is expected the problem will be solved with the completion of projects to set up more sub-stations and boosters and when the 400-KV national grid becomes operative.

The Amman advisory centre keeps constant contacts with its counterparts in other countries to keep itself abreast of latest information and developments.

Organising studies and translating into action studies conducted by others are also part of the functions of the centre.

At present Mr. Abbasi and Mr. Kiwan are assisted by a secretary. A civil engineer is expected to join the centre soon.

The centre is open from 7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. on all working days. Mr. Abbasi said he was considering keeping the centre open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all days including Fridays. "Such working hours will be feasible when we increase the number of staff we have," he said.

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### A change for Mr. Hart?

U.S. DEMOCRATIC presidential contender Senator Gary Hart came to town last week on a fact-finding tour, and we were pleased to note that he brought with him what we view as a positive and constructive attitude towards the Arab-Israeli conflict. Of course Mr. Hart played it close to the vest and was not eager for extensive press coverage of his visit, but this was to be expected. All U.S. presidential candidates must tread there at all, and most early on simply choose to cave in to the pressure of the Zionist lobby by declaring their undying love and everlasting support for the state of Israel. Mr. Hart's caution, therefore, is a welcome sign that he is working hard to devise a policy position that will seriously address the roots of the Middle East conflict without bringing the wrath of the Zionist lobby down on his head. And he seems fully aware that any realistic approach to the problem demands taking into account the Arab and Palestinian point of view. This was indicated in an interview before Senator Hart left the U.S., when he said "Pressure (in negotiating for peace) must be applied to both parties. It must be applied to every one, not just one side." This is precisely what we in the Arab World have been saying for years, and it is encouraging to know that Mr. Hart, who may one day occupy the White House, has been listening.

Senator Hart's openness to a more balanced U.S. position towards the Middle East accords well with the overall foreign policy framework he will try to sell to the American people during the next two years. Called "enlightened engagement," this framework envisions working with, instead of against, Third World nationalism in order to resist what he terms Soviet expansionism. A central tenet of this approach is that heavy U.S. pressure on Third World states, such as that now seen in Nicaragua, merely plays into the hands of left-wing extremists who are only too eager to embrace Moscow in their drive for power. In a similar fashion, unlimited American support for Israel in the Middle East only strengthens the hand of extremists on both the left and right, making it tremendously difficult for the moderate Arab states to maintain momentum towards democracy and development. Mr. Hart seems to have recognised the threat of extremism in our troubled region, and he criticised the inaction of the current U.S. administration in the realm of diplomatic efforts towards a Middle East peace which could remove some of the bones of contention upon which extremists so eagerly feed.

Senator Hart said in Cairo after leaving Amman that "I am here primarily to listen and to learn, and I listened a good deal and learned a great deal." We hope he has, and that the tentative but positive attitudes he has displayed thus far are but the seeds of a long-overdue debate in America over its proper role in the Middle East.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Waldheim's symbolic victory

KURT Waldheim has been installed as president of Austria in a ceremony not attended by the Israeli and the American ambassadors in Vienna. The victory of Waldheim in the Austrian presidential election was not a personal triumph but rather a show of will and determination on the part of the Austrian people and a real victory for humanity. His election as president represents a new stage in European thinking and a departure from all previous feeble stands caused by Zionist pressures, blackmail and intimidation, practised against the governments and peoples of the European continent. World Zionism has been practising influence on Europe throughout the post war era and has been imposing its will on the leaders of Europe, steering them towards policies serving only Zionism and Israel. We are delighted to see the Austrian people freeing themselves from Zionist pressure and ignoring all allegations and accusations levelled against the former United Nations chief. The absence of the American and the Israeli ambassadors from the inauguration ceremony can by no means belittle the fact that the European people have finally chosen the right course, and that the Austrian experiment could well be the first step in getting rid of Zionist oppression in Europe for ever.

#### Al Dustour: In the nation's service

KING Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia and his talks with King Fahd emphasise the keenness on the part of the two countries and their leaders to maintain consultation and coordination of stands in serving the Arab Nation's causes. The consultations take place at a time when the Arabs are in dire need of reaching consensus on different topics and coordination on solving problems. More importantly these consultations come at a time when the Arab situation has been showing signs of deterioration in the face of the common threats and challenges. Cooperation on the part of the two leaders is clearly designed to revive attempts to bring about solidarity among Arab countries, a task that has been the preoccupation of Jordan and its leaders. Observers following up King Hussein's efforts and moves in the Arab arena clearly discern his genuine drive to achieve Arab solidarity and clear the atmosphere for creating a strong united Arab stand. The more intensive these efforts are, the more hopes are fused in the hearts of the Arab masses about the future of this nation. Therefore we regard the Taif talks of extreme importance for Arab countries, because they form a sound step towards re-unifying Arab ranks and strengthening the Arab Nation.

#### Sawi Al Shaab: Ending Arab differences

JORDAN'S pan-Arab commitments and firm national policies require from its leaders to be in constant contact with all Arab capitals, and call for a constant political activity in the Arab arena. Jordan is now involved in a process of ending inter-Arab differences, and removing all obstacles standing in the way of Arab solidarity so that the Arab Nation can confront its common challenges and dangers in a united stand. King Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia which started Tuesday falls within this context and is in pursuance of Jordan's moves to achieve pan-Arab goals. The visit coincides with fast moving developments in our region and the looming dangers and the plots being hatched by the enemies of the Arab Nation which could have far reaching influence on the Arab Nation's future. The Jordanian moves also are in response to a retreat in world public opinion's concern over the Palestinian question and the rights of the Palestinian people, and also Israel's drive to maintain the no-war, no-peace situation in the Middle East. Jordan is therefore determined to bring an end to side differences among Arab countries for the sake of mobilising the nation's potentials towards the common goals.

### VIEW FROM AMERICA

## Is Reagan really advocating peace anywhere?

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — My government has just wrecked one network of diplomacy, but at the same time appears to be encouraging others.

After intense pressure, the American Congress finally agreed to provide military assistance to the Nicaraguan contras. The vote was close. But the real significance of the vote was diplomatic rather than military. For many months, Central and South American nations had been putting together a diplomatic network. The aim was to convince Nicaragua to join and to make some key concessions to the United States. Yet just when Nicaragua had indicated it would join that peace process, the Reagan administration began to put enormous pressure on those countries to wreck that process. The congressional vote along with that pressure (zeroing in on the terrible financial position of those

countries) succeeded in wrecking what had been called the "Contadora peace process" (Contadora being the name of a small island where some years ago several Central and South American leaders had met to begin the process).

Yet at the same time, the Reagan government is encouraging a peace process with the Soviet Union, is taking a stronger stand against the South African government, is seeking to encourage peace efforts for Afghanistan. For people in the Middle East, the key question is whether the Reagan administration is doing anything to help the peace and justice process in the Middle East (other than send more billions of dollars to Israel).

As is evident now, a lot of diplomacy is going on in the

Middle East. Once again there are hopes that, maybe, some kind of peace could come to Lebanon. Washington and Moscow appear to be talking about the Middle East. Washington is talking with West European governments about the Middle East. Arab leaders are travelling back and forth. Lebanon's President Amin Gemayal has been in the Gulf states. Other Lebanese leaders have been to Moscow. The Maronite patriarch of Lebanon is discussing the Lebanese situation with the Pope. And one meeting after another has been going on in Damascus, once again to seek peace in that ravaged country.

And Israel is busy with its own internal quarrels making it harder for it to stir up trouble in neighbouring lands. And here in the United States we keep on hearing of cases of spying for

Israel. All this means that the Reagan government may have now decided that its tilt towards Israel last year went too far. That it became dangerous for world peace for the United States so blatantly to abandon its Arab friends.

There is no way to say that this somewhat more constructive approach on the part of the Reagan government to the Middle East will continue. Politics never become stable. A politician will say this today and the opposite tomorrow. A friend today becomes a non-friend or even a foe tomorrow. Nevertheless, there are realities which shape politics more than the will or character of personalities of politicians.

The greatest reality in the Middle East, as I have written many times in these commentaries, is the awakening of

Arab and Islamic peoples. This is no longer a region of backward herdmen and illiterate peasants. The Middle East has become urbanised and its people educated.

The United States is a world power. Peace and stability in the world require the participation of the peoples of the Middle East. U.S. policy towards the region can no longer be limited to "Israel and oil." Even the Reagan government has begun to understand this.

There is real fear in Western circles that the Middle East could be so embroiled in troubles that it could spark a third world war. There also is worry that revolutionary currents could erupt which might create some new "green," "red," or "white" empire that would impose its harsh rule on the peoples of the

region. Maybe the focus of action has now shifted to Lebanon. If some kind of peace can be brought to that ravaged land, then it could become the basis for solutions to other problems of the region. That will require (1) a workable political arrangement between the various communities in Lebanon which will end the killing, (2) a complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and a dismantling of its puppet army, and (3) a functioning relationship between the Arab states concerned. A solution to the Lebanese question will require some form of Arab unity.

Arab unity — a goal so passionately aspired to by Arab peoples for so long — is the one thing which will probably prevent the more grim alternatives from becoming reality.

### Hopes for limited arms deal linked to summit

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — Western officials tracking the arcane play in East-West relations now see an emerging pattern: A limited arms accord linked to a year-end U.S.-Soviet summit.

The ingredients are in place for accords on both strategic and European-based missiles, but there is a growing belief that the first step may be confined to a statement of basic principles.

This is a device that has been used before — in 1974, when President Gerald Ford and the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev met in the Soviet Pacific city of Vladivostok for talks on how to unblock a second-phase strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT-2), then under negotiation.

Another meeting of this kind, this time in Washington, would satisfy U.S. demands for a continuing broadly-based dialogue, as well as Mikhail Gorbachev's insistence that a summit must produce meaningful results, primarily on arms.

The Soviet leader last month broke what appeared to be a logjam over arms control which had been compounded by a threat from President Reagan to abandon SALT-2.

It had been accompanied also by a burst of hostile rhetoric and vexed side issues such as Reagan's raid on Libya and the aftermaths of the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear accident, both in April.

For a time, this year's summit, fixed for Washington when Gorbachev and Reagan met in Geneva last November, seemed seriously threatened.

Now, says an official involved with the East-West scene, "things are picking up again." A January 15 call by Gorbachev for abolition of nuclear arms by the year 2000 had been widely seen by the West as a propaganda tactic.

Britain and France were alarmed that Reagan might lock them into a Soviet-proposed freeze on their nuclear weapons. A U.S. official says Gorbachev's apparent wadding "managed to put Britain and France to the right of Reagan."

Prospects for a 1986 summit seemed to dim severely when the Kremlin called off preliminary talks in protest over the Libyan raid, and subsequent statements out of Moscow seemed so negative that many diplomats wondered if the superpowers could keep to the summit commitment.

While pre-summit talks have not yet begun, the atmosphere has changed sharply and the broad diplomatic consensus now is that the meeting is back on the rails and will take place in November or December, probably shortly before Christmas.

Western analysts say Soviet proposals presented at arms talks in Geneva on June 11 broke the logjam, apparently suggesting a change of position in Moscow and that Gorbachev was now anxious both for a summit and an arms agreement.

Gorbachev's move for the first time accepted continuing laboratory research on Reagan's strongly contested Strategic Defence Initiative or "Star Wars" system of space defence, provided the United States keeps within other constraints imposed by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty for a further 15 years.

The Soviet offer proposed equal ceilings on strategic weapons, with total warheads on each side restricted to 8,000 — 2,000 up on the last Soviet package — and dropped demands that U.S. bombers stationed in Britain and aboard carriers in the Mediterranean should be counted in an overall reduction tally.

On the critical issue of intermediate-range nuclear

weapons (INF) in Europe, the two sides are closer than before, a development that has reassured anxious U.S. allies in Europe.

Moscow has called for a total ban on missiles in this category including Soviet SS-20s, while Reagan's last offer provided for a scaling-down to zero over three years. Gorbachev has also moved closer to the American position by offering to freeze INF weapons in Soviet Asia.

Reagan said last week that a letter from Gorbachev had made him "more optimistic that we're not only going to have a summit but... a summit where we can reach agreement on some of the things... or the goals that we share."

Western officials say this reflects the current American position, as supported by NATO allies: that an arms accord or accords may still be feasible in the time available, but that an agreement on guidelines may also be an acceptable outcome for the summit.

In Vladivostok, Ford and Brezhnev set a broad ceiling for strategic missiles, but it still took five years to hammer their general principles into a superpower treaty, SALT-2, signed in 1979.

This could happen again, experts caution, but they say the signs are that Gorbachev has powerful economic and manpower incentives that impel him towards a quick agreement which would reduce the enormous drain put on the Kremlin's slender money resources by defence needs.



The Geneva arms talks have now adjourned until September 18, by which time Reagan's response to Gorbachev should have been discussed at diplomatic levels, ideally leaving the Geneva negotiators to iron out final problems when they return from their summer recess.

Western analysts say Gorbachev now seems determined to remove roadblocks that could derail the summit because the meeting is vital if he is to get a follow-up summit in Moscow in 1987.

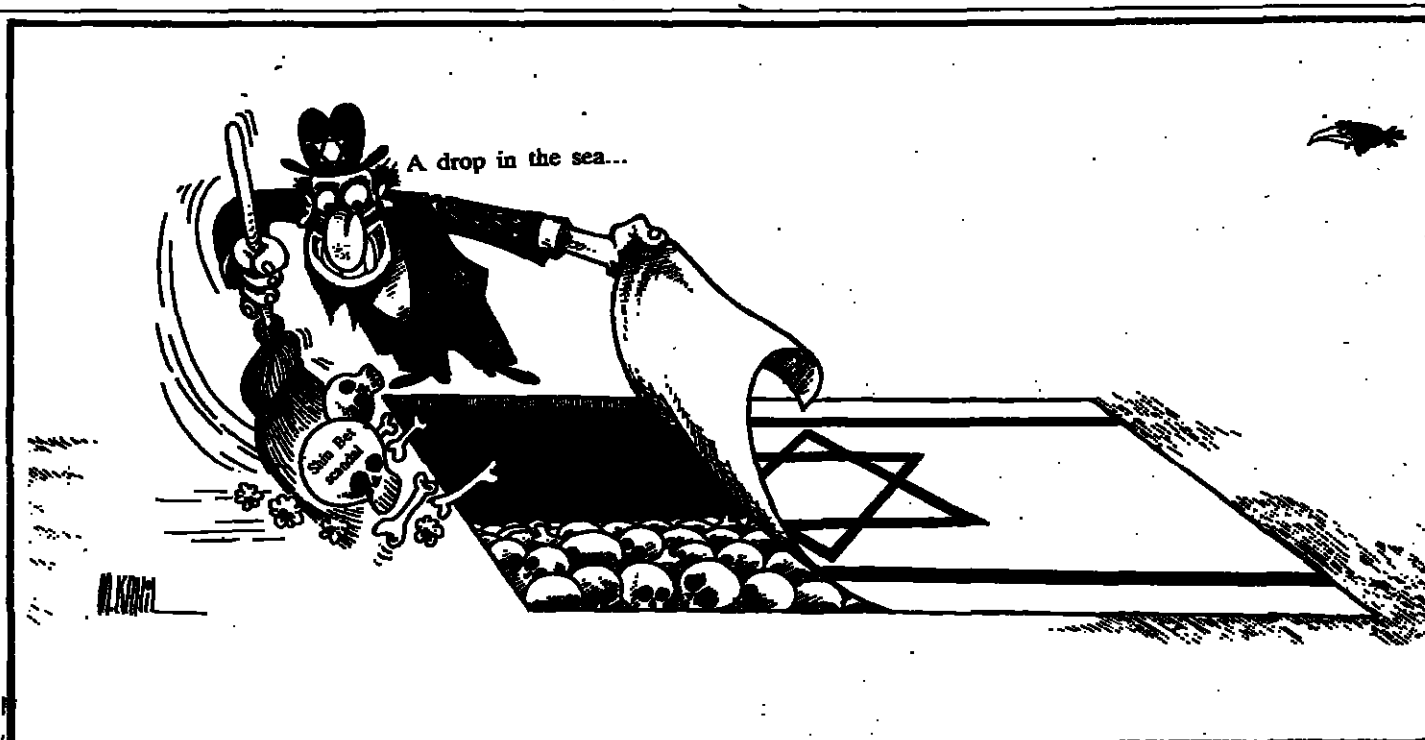
The two-summit format, one year in Washington, the next in Moscow, was agreed when Reagan and Gorbachev met last year, and both sides say they want to keep to it. Without Washington, there would be no Moscow summit.

Analysts say Gorbachev has concluded there may just be time for limited agreement before this year's summit — either on strategic weapons or first-stage INF limits — but that the summit was now assumed precedence over the substance.

This is despite repeated Soviet statements that a summit without results would be valueless, the analysts say.

Gorbachev is seen determined to stay on course for the 1987 summit, which would be showpiece affair staged by him in Moscow during the year when the Soviet Union marks the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

What has probably happened is that Gorbachev has lowered his sights on results, the analysts contend, making it a stronger possibility that there may be time only to prepare a Vladivostok-type declaration of principles this year, setting a framework for future negotiations.



## Israel's racist policy fuels anti-Zionist feelings in U.K.

The following article by Matthew Kalman is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper The Jerusalem Post. The writer is editor of the World Union of Jewish Students magazine Shofar.

JUST one year after a Jewish student society was banned at a polytechnic institute in northern England, Jewish students in Britain are facing renewed attacks from blacks and left-wing student groups. But this time, the by-now traditional anti-Zionism of the left is developing into open anti-Semitism, and instead of the perpetrators are coming from the mainstream student wing of the British Labour Party.

Adrian Cohen, full-time chairman of the 5,000-member Union of Jewish Students (UJS), reports a new wave of attempts to ban Jewish societies from British campuses on the grounds that they are Zionist and therefore racist. Many student unions have a policy of "no platform" for racists first introduced in the early 1970s against right-wing neo-Nazis. Now this anti-racist tactic is being used against Jewish students in a campaign that Cohen describes as "open anti-Semitism."

On top of these attempted bannings, Jewish students are frequently denied the right to speak in student union debates on the Middle East because of their "Zionist racism." This, despite the fact that the UJS is careful to follow a moderate Zionist policy without a hint of chauvinism and is in the middle of its own

broad-ranging anti-racism campaign.

Despite this liberal outlook by the Jewish students, relations with black students on some campuses have become soured by a hitherto unknown phenomenon in Britain: Louis Farrakhan. The latter shot to prominence during the last American presidential election with his outspoken anti-Semitic comments, which Democratic Party candidate Jesse Jackson was forced to repudiate. Now Farrakhan wishes to visit Britain, but in January he was banned from entering the country because of his anti-Semitism.

Black students responded to this ban with horror. They blamed the Jewish community (who had, in fact, requested the ban), and played tapes of Farrakhan's anti-Semitic speeches in "cultural awareness" classes at South Bank Polytechnic in London.

The UJS hoped that these problems would be solved at the bi-annual gathering of British at the National Union of Students conference.

Attended by over a thousand delegates representing more than one million members, the NUS conference is the focal point of student political activity in Britain. Last year, as the result of adroit political manoeuvring, the

UJS managed to get one of its members elected for the first time to the NUS national executive.

This year, against the first time, the conference discussed a major policy platform on Soviet Jewry, the culmination of more than five years of intense UJS activity to get the motion placed on the agenda. But the motion began to bring out the latent anti-Semitism that the UJS feared was lurking beneath the anti-Zionism of many left-wing students.

One opponent of the motion, a student at Lancaster Polytechnic, spoke against the "refuseniks" who were occupying land belonging to Palestinians. The student, who is the Labour Party parliamentary candidate for a northern constituency, urged the conference to oppose the motion on the grounds that it "clearly forgets the plight of Palestinians."

He also criticised the "powerful lobbyists" of the UJS.

The Labour Student stall in the conference lobby refused to carry UJS literature on the Holocaust, and their handbook fails to list a single Jewish group in its "useful addresses" section even though Jewish and Labour students have worked together in joint campaigns for years.

In the evening, Jewish delegates walked out of a Labour Student cabaret after a song that contained offensive references.

Despite the undoubted success of its Soviet Jewry campaign, UJS

has now released a dossier of incidents showing that Jewish students are subject to "overt prejudice and hostility" on campus, particularly from self-defined moderate Labour students who pride themselves on their enlightened attitude to ethnic minorities, women's rights and other liberal causes.

Jewish causes are not gaining from these pro-minority sentiments because of a deep-seated hostility to Zionism, which frequently expresses itself in discrimination against and insensitivity towards Jews in general. The UJS has long become used to having its opponents link the Soviet Jewry cause with that of the Palestinians. But even hardened Jewish student leaders were shocked when a Holocaust exhibition at Leeds University was defaced with slogans supporting the PLO.

Labour students, whose organisation is sponsored by the Labour Party but is largely autonomous, represent a large body of student opinion in Britain whose hostility to Israel is having negative repercussions on the status of Jewish students on British campuses.

One UJS member, Linzi Brand, who last year was the first active Zionist to be elected — on an independent ticket — to the NUS Executive, says it is clear that "anti-Zionism is being used to attack Jews, not just Zionism."

### Palace of justice siege haunts Betancur's final days

By Gilles Trequesser  
Reuter

BOGOTA — Colombian President Belisario Betancur's controversial handling of the bloody siege of Bogota's palace of justice by left-wing guerrillas last November has surfaced again to mar the final weeks of his mandate, diplomats say.

Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez recommended on June 21 that Betancur and Defence Minister Miguel Vega Uribe be investigated by congress for having ignored constitutional rights and imposed a military solution to end the siege.

Ninety-five people died in the siege, including 11 supreme court judges and all 35 guerrillas of the M-19 commando that stormed the palace of justice on November 6.

The bloody episode which for 27 hours turned the historic centre of the capital into a battlefield only a stone's throw from the presidential palace left an indelible stain on the image of the liberal-minded, peace-seeking Betancur, Western diplomats said.

But political analysts predicted that the expected investigation by

a chamber of representatives' special committee, after congress convenes again on July 20, would be complex and difficult.

"It will remain for decades to come a theme of burning controversy," wrote former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa.

The attorney general's accusation, a respected foreign political analyst said, "is rather academic. The charges against the president are vague and difficult to define according to Colombian laws."

He noted that an impeachment of the president — theoretical possibility following the charges — was impossible since Betancur's four-year term ends on August 7 when he will hand over power to liberal president-elect Virgilio Barco.

Jimenez Gomez said the government refused to negotiate and relied on the national police chief, General Victor Delgado, to handle the situation.

"There was no serious attempt at dialogue (with M-19). Nothing was done really to save the lives of the hostages. Tanks arrived quickly and forced their way through the doors of the palace," he said.

He recalled that supreme court president Alfonso Reyes Rchandia, who died in the siege, publicly pleaded for a ceasefire in telephone conversations with radio stations.

In recently released testimony, Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez regretted that Betancur

failed to talk personally with Reyes when it was still possible.

He said the cabinet asked for a suspension of military operations to try to negotiate with the rebels but the storming went on and the cabinet was "ridiculed."

The minister accused Delgado of providing false information by telling the government that crack police units had found no one on the fourth floor. It was there that Reyes' burned corpse and several other judges' bodies were found after the siege ended. A fire, apparently started by gunfire or explosions, gutted much of the building.

Forensic medical sources said some of the bullets that killed hostages including Reyes were not from rebel weapons.

Another point of controversy was the fate of 14 employees of the palace cafeteria said to have "disappeared" according to their relatives who have set up a committee.

The attorney general said there were five people unaccounted for. He added that the other nine missing were probably among 19 unidentified bodies allegedly dumped in a common grave by the military.



# All kinds of people plant many varieties of gardens

By Donald J. Frederick  
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — "Last year raccoons kept diggin' up my corn, and the worms got into my tomatoes, but I didn't give up, and I won't this season," says Sharina Price.

The 10-year-old Washingtonian displays the same sod-busting determination shown by millions of other Americans who are confidently attacking another growing season with hoe, rake, and shovel.

Gardening ranks as the country's No. 1 outdoor leisure activity. Last year 39 million households were involved in food and flower gardening and number is expected to grow.

Motivated by a desire for fresh, nutritious, better-tasting food, the postwar baby-boomers are swelling the gardening ranks. "They garden because they like to, not for the economic reasons of past generations," says Charles Scott, president of the National Gardening Association in Burlington, Vt.

## Everybody's doing it

Baby-boomers are only one offshoot of the planting craze. Special gardens are sprouting up for almost everyone. The young and old, the handicapped, prison inmates, and corporate employees all have their private plots. So do, Bible-lovers, history buffs, Asian refugees, and married couples, among others.

Gardens for inner-city kids, such as the one at the National Arboretum, have been especially beneficial. As Sharina Price says, "gardening is fun, you can watch things grow, then eat them. Besides, it beats staying at home where there's nothing to do."

One of her supervisors, David Johnson, concurs. "School, pool, and Bible studies are the only things a lot of these kids can look forward to in the summer," he says. "Gardening gives them another dimension."

Children added such a dimension at nursing home in Milwaukee that had plowed up part of its lawn for a garden.

Someone came up with the idea of inviting youngsters to help the oldsters with the arduous weeding and digging chores. Friendships blossomed along with the crops.

The elderly and handicapped aren't the only shut-ins who enjoy gardens. "Prison inmates don't have to sit around and act like vegetables; they should grow them," says Nancy Flinn, author of "The Prison Garden Book."

Ms. Flinn, who has journeyed around the country encouraging voluntary gardening in prisons, says the response from inmates has been overwhelmingly positive. "Gardening gives them dignity and helps the time pass," she says. "And the vegetables don't pass judgment. A Brussels sprout doesn't care if someone's a saint or a murderer."

## Massachusetts freezer

The gardens have been so successful in Massachusetts that correctional institutions there have converted their canneries in Concord into a freezing plant. It operates five days a week, four months a year, and produces about 500 pounds of vegetables and 100 gallons of tomato puree weekly.

Prison gardens soon may blossom under the most arid conditions. An acre has been set aside near the correctional facility on St. Croix in the Virgin Islands for a new planting system known as "Living Wall Gardens." The gardens are formed by vertical plastic containers of various sizes. Plants grow out of small openings in the sides of the containers and require relatively small amounts of water and fertilizer.

F. Wesley Moffett Jr., who developed Living Wall Gardens, thinks they may become vital weapons in the war against hunger.

Cultivating difficult areas has long been a specialty of the Hmong people, many of whom have migrated to the United States from the mountains of Laos.

In Seattle, church groups have helped Hmong refugees find neglected patches of land near

parking lots, highways, and steep hillsides, which the displaced tribesmen have cleared to plant some of their favorite crops, such as mustard greens.

The spindly mustard is one of the plants that grow in the "biblical garden" nestled next to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Composed only of plants that thrived during biblical times, the quarter-acre garden surprises some visitors when they don't find an apple tree there.

Botanists have concluded that apples didn't grow in the Holy Land in those days. Some biblical scholars think Adam and Eve might have been undone by an apricot, plum, quince, or fig, the apricot being the likeliest culprit. Trees bearing these fruits shade the New York garden.

## Propagating colonial plants

At the Northshore Community Garden in Middletown, Mass., green-thumbers honour a much smaller slice of history. They collect "heirloom" seeds and propagate plants that flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries. As many as 312 types of beans and 29 varieties of squash have been raised in the garden during a single growing season.

A crop's yield, not its pedigree, is what matters most to married couples who tend a plot of land set aside for them at the University of Vermont. Created primarily for low-income couples, the garden was designed to help them through college by saving on their food bills.

Many companies have found that gardens ease executive tensions as well as help employees at the lower end of the pay scale. A Hewlett-Packard scientist in Palo Alto, Calif., said, "My lab work is very intense; gardening gives me a change of pace and a few calm moments in a rigorous routine."

Industrialist J.H. Patterson is credited with pioneering company gardens in the United States in the 1890s. Garden-minded young people, he theorized, would make the best factory foremen and civic leaders when they grow up.



A prisoner tends his garden at Folsom State Prison near Sacramento, Calif. He displays the same enthusiasm for his crops as millions of other green-thumbers who have made gardening the No. 1

outdoor activity in the nation. A wide variety of gardens covered an estimated 1.3 million acres in 1985.

# Mass marketing the nose job

Cosmetic surgery, reports Frank Lipsius, is no longer merely for the old or the Hollywood jet-set. It is rapidly becoming a branch of the American beauty-care industry, marketed to the younger, middle-income consumer.

NEW YORK: When Reponsif, a new line of skin-care products, was introduced at an elegant New York lunch for writers from Vogue, Harper's Bazaar and other fashion magazines, the featured speaker was Dr. George J. Korkos, a Milwaukee plastic surgeon.

Telling his audience that he had been "pondering beauty for 25 years," he discussed how plastic surgery in America had been integrated into the beauty business and had practically become an extension of the \$413 billion cosmetics industry. Cosmetic surgery was clearly no longer for a small, generally wealthy clientele, but had become a heavily marketed "product" for a mass market.

Armed with slides of "before" and "after" patients, Dr. Korkos highlighted the limits of cosmetics. Using liposuction, a vacuum cleaner device, he eliminated "the turkey gobbler's deformity" from the neck of a 70-year-old woman. A San Francisco woman came in wanting a nose that tipped up; "in the Midwest, they like them straight," he confided.

He built up chins to make faces of men and women look stronger, less like "chinless wonders." The happiest patients are the ones who have large breasts made smaller, though plastic surgeons are equally adept at making small breasts larger with plastic implants.

Cosmetics could have made one of the dramatic changes his slides portrayed, but Korkos, it turns out, helped develop the Reponsif cosmetic line using special amino acids and proteins because "skincare products are an extension of the work I do. The testimony of beauty is the skin, a yardstick for aging."

For increasing numbers of Americans, plastic surgery has lost the intimidating aura of an operation and becomes more like a trip to the beauty shop. Women go to their plastic surgeons with photos from magazines, asking doctors to make them look like the models they point out. Teenage girls get breast surgery for their end of school term ball gowns and real-estate saleswomen stay glamorous with face lifts. The busiest seasons for plastic surgeons are spring and autumn, when women want fat removed so they look good in bathing costumes and to get ready for the winter social season.

Doctors provide an increasing number of effects traditionally left to cosmetics. They put tattoos along the rim of the eyelid to make a permanent eye-liner and give injections of Zyderm collagen implant, a calf-hide derivative that offers an alternative to skin cream for removing wrinkles. Men get hair transplants instead of toupees. More than 40 per cent of the procedures are being done on women less than 35 years old; 35 per cent are being performed on men.

Plastic surgeons are doing 75 per cent of their aesthetic work, including face lifts, nose jobs and breast implants, in their own offices as out-patient procedures. Dr. Steven Herman, a New York plastic surgeon, has face-lift patients wheeled from his office to a room in the Pierre Hotel for overnight recovery, but the procedure itself avoids the expense and stigma of being among the very ill in hospital. Since most plastic surgery is elective and not paid for by

American medical insurance, doctors try to hold the expense as much as possible to just their own fees.

Procedures are not cheap. Dr. Herman charges \$275 to \$325 for a Zyderm collagen injection in a series that could require four injections. Dr. Eli Milch, a New York plastic surgeon who advertises on television, charges \$3,000 for a facelift and \$2,000 for a nose job. In Milwaukee, Dr. Korkos charges about the same. He points out that while the cost of so many things has gone up, the price of plastic surgery has remained remarkably steady over the last 10 to 15 years.

What has changed is the number of operations a surgeon will do. Dr. Korkos performs about 12 procedures a week, 25 to 30 per cent more than a few years ago. The American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons Inc. (ASPRS) surveyed its 2,400 members to find that plastic surgeons performed 1.8 million operations in 1984, 477,700 of which were aesthetic operations, up 61 per cent from 296,500 in 1981. Dr. Milch sees less age categorisation, with "more older women getting nose jobs and more younger women getting face lifts."

Perhaps most surprising of all, the operations are losing their Hollywood and jet-set image, with more than 50 per cent being made on patients with modest incomes of less than \$25,000 a year. The change reflects a number of demographic factors like the ageing of the American population, the women in the workforce who can afford to do what they want without their husbands' approval and the growing familiarity and acceptance of plastic surgery.

The ASPRS provides a nationwide toll-free telephone number, slickly chosen for American telephones that retain letters as 800-332-FACE, to give consumers the names of three plastic surgeons in their area. Dr. Korkos points out that the preferred term now is "aesthetic surgery" to make it sound less intimidating.

Some doctors have installed a \$25,000 computer imager that allows a doctor to redraw a face with a new nose, chin or other desired features to market their wares. Some doctors, like Drs. Milch and Korkos, refuse to use this device for fear of patients' recrimination — and law suits — for failing to match and explicit promise. Though Dr. Korkos does not advertise, he believes those who do encourage patrons for all the plastic surgeons.

Unlike other doctors, plastic surgeons see healthy patients for whom they perform a service that simply makes people feel good, and can be a lot cheaper than psychiatry. "I liked the idea that I could cure people right away," comments Dr. Herman on his reason for specialising in cosmetic surgery.

The doctors can also expect to see patients again and again. A facelift lasts less than 10 years. Breast implants can become hard and lump-like and wrinkle curls do not stop ageing. In its growing popularity and effectiveness, plastic surgery is an extension of the cosmetic industry, though it belies the superficial assumption that beauty is only skin deep — Financial Times Feature.

## Gorbachev proposes 5-nation talks

(Continued from page 1)

The proposal fitted in with the Soviet Union's efforts to broaden its role in the Middle East, an area where the United States has been more active in recent years but has seen its influence wane.

A sign of Soviet readiness to play a greater role in the region came in April when Moscow voted for the first time to renew the mandate of the peace-keeping U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Gerasimov said it was still necessary to sound out the attitudes of the United States, China and Britain on the idea of a five-nation conference.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Mitterrand also decided that experts from both countries' foreign ministries would hold consultations from time to time on international terrorism, the Soviet spokesman said.

"We may have our differences in approach to the reasons behind terrorism. We may agree on the aim but we may not agree on the causes," he added.

Mr. Mitterrand's talks with Mr. Gorbachev were his third and last on a four-day visit. He later travelled with the Kremlin chief to a cosmonauts' training base outside Moscow.

Soviet Television's main evening news programme broadcast a pre-recorded address by Mr. Mitterrand in which he said France and the Soviet Union were separated by different political philosophies but could still develop closer contacts.

Soviet officials are clearly satisfied that the Franco-Soviet atmosphere has largely recovered from a chill in the early years of Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist administration.

## U.S. probing reports of Israeli action

(Continued from page 1)

relations between the United States and Israel," the ministry statement said.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering hand-delivered to Prime Minister Shimon Peres a letter containing U.S. accusations regarding the cluster bombs and a list of questions the United States wants answered, Israel Radio reported.

Mr. Pickering told Mr. Peres the investigation would be kept secret, the radio said.

Mr. Peres told reporters he was hopeful the latest affair would blow over quickly. Asked if he believed someone in the United States was trying to hurt Israel's reputation, Mr. Peres said on Israel Radio: "I would be careful not to draw conclusions too quickly."

Western diplomats said the allegations had surfaced at a particularly inopportune moment when relations are clouded by American suspicions of possibly

He broke off the practice of regular summits in 1981, taking a more critical line toward Moscow than his Gorbachev and centre-right predecessors.

The dialogue and what Moscow sees as "privileged" relationship re-opened when Mr. Mitterrand came to Moscow in 1984. Mr. Gorbachev went to Paris last October on what is still his only official trip to the West since taking office.

The Soviet leader demonstrated his esteem for Mr. Mitterrand on Wednesday by accompanying him on a trip to Sverdlovsk Gorodok (Star City), the space training base 40 kilometres from Moscow.

French pilot Jean-Loup Chretien flew aboard a Soviet space craft four years ago, still the only cosmonaut from a Western state. Two French servicemen have recently started training at the base for a second Franco-Soviet space mission.

Mr. Gorbachev was due to accord Mr. Mitterrand the unusual honour of a second Kremlin dinner last Wednesday.

At a banquet on his arrival on Monday, Mr. Mitterrand reiterated France's independent stance on defence issues and repeated his rejection of a Gorbachev offer for a separate deal on curbing nuclear forces.

But had warm words for Mr. Gorbachev and toned down his criticism on human rights compared with comments he made in 1984, when the late Konstantin Chernenko was his host.

French official sources said Mr. Mitterrand's wife Danielle, who is politically active in her own right, was tackling the rights issue in her conversations with Mr. Gorbachev's wife Raisa.

# John Paul's L. America visit highlights split between Vatican and Liberation Theology

By Philip Palladino

Editor

MEDELLIN, Colombia — An appeal by Pope John Paul II, here in the birthplace of Liberation Theology, that clerics stay clear of politics highlights a key difference between the church in Europe and Latin America.

Eighteen years ago, Latin America's Roman Catholic Church marked a turning point here when the continent's bishops committed themselves to a special concern for the poor. The commitment led many national hierarchies to end cooperation with military governments and economic establishments.

For progressive churchmen it was a point from which the church in Latin America cannot retreat. For conservatives, Medellin means the beginning of a process of deterioration leading to too much political involvement.

The Pope, who on July 7, ended a seven-day tour of Colombia, visited Medellin on July 5 and urged clerics to spread the gospel full-time "without invading other fields and secular work which is not yours."

While making no direct reference to Liberation Theology, the Pope said priests must stick to their vocation "which is not a

decision subject to changing times or the vicissitudes of life."

The 1968 conference of Latin American bishops (CELAM) adopted in Medellin what its final document called "a preferential option for the poor" in this poverty-stricken region of huge contrasts in living standards.

"Medellin produced the Magna Carta of today's persecuted, socially committed church and as such rates as one of the major political events of the century," author Penny Lernoux said in her book "Cry of the People."

"It shattered the century-old alliance of church, military rule and rich elite."

But today the historic meeting means different things to different people.

At the time, the Medellin conference seemed to have given the green light to a school of thought which later came to be known as the theology of liberation.

Liberation Theology argues from the point of view of the poor to formulate a theology of activism to eliminate social injustice. It urges the poor to identify their oppressors and to fight for change.

There is no disagreement within the church about the need for social change in Latin America

and elsewhere in the Third World. But there are conflicting views on how that change should come about.

The opening to the political left that stemmed from the Medellin conference was narrowed at a follow-up CELAM meeting in the Mexican city of Puebla in 1979. There, the bishops said the church's concern for the poor should not lead to reduced concern for the better off.

By that time the turbulent social upheavals of the 1960s, which led to a surge of social activism by clergy in the Third World, were over.

More important, by the time of the Puebla conference the church had a new and staunchly conservative leader, Pope John Paul. He quickly set to work stemming what he considered progressive excesses.

Since the Puebla conference, the Vatican has been cracking down on Liberation Theologians who believe political action by the church is the only effective way to liberate the oppressed.

In 1984 the Vatican issued a major document on Liberation Theology which strongly condemned the influence of Marxist analysis on theology.

The document asserted that introducing social analysis,

particularly that based on an atheistic ideology, reduced theology to a worldly level.

During his tour of Colombia, the Pope strongly reaffirmed social inequality must end but that priests and nuns must not be influenced by political ideologies.

Shortly after the 1984 document was released, the Vatican department in charge of doctrinal orthodoxy summoned one of the world's leading adherents of Liberation Theology to Rome because his writings were considered "dangerous to the faith."

The theologian, Brazilian priest Leonardo Boff, was later ordered to maintain public silence for a nearly a year as punishment for his views.

The Boff case became a cause celebre and widened the divide between conservatives and progressives in the Latin American church.

Medellin's Cardinal Alfonso Lopez Trujillo was among the conservatives who wanted strict disciplinary action against errant theologians, but Brazilian bishops strongly defended Boff.

The Pope visit to Colombia will probably not ease the division within the Latin American church but he has used it to underscore his conservative point of view.

# Soviet writer pleads to overcome 'ecological illiteracy'

By Alison Smale

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A letter published Sunday (July 6) called for steps to overcome what the writer dubbed Soviet "ecological illiteracy" and criticised a top environmental official and the media for suggesting there is no pollution in Moscow.

The letter in the daily newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya did not mention the Chernobyl nuclear accident, but reflected growing concern about the environment among Soviet intellectuals.

That worry was heightened after the April 26 nuclear accident, which for the first time prompted public discussion in Moscow of the effects of low-level radiation. It also led some Soviets to voice concern about their ignorance of potential hazards of nuclear power and other industrial and technological advances.

In Sunday's letter, writer Anatoly Onegov, a biologist and engineer whose literary works centre on nature, said he often lectures audiences on biology and is always asked: "Why aren't we told anything about the pollution of the air, of rivers and of food?"

Onegov, who is not well known, cited several examples of what he said was behaviour which

illustrated Soviet "ecological illiteracy."

He took the newspaper to task for an article it printed the Sunday before citing Yuri Izrael, head of the state committee of hydrometeorology and environmental control.

Izrael was quoted as saying: "Moscow is an absolutely clean city. Its atmosphere and reservoirs are clean. There can be no discussion of any impurities in the cleanliness of its food products."

His statement was printed as an intended counter to what Sovetskaya Rossiya said was U.S. State Department advice to Moscow for the Goodwill Games to bring their own food because local food might have been affected by radiation from the Chernobyl accident.

Onegov attacked the newspaper for printing Izrael's statement and implied criticism of the official for making it.

"For one thing, there cannot be such a thing as an absolutely clean city," he said. "Secondly, if you know Moscow, if you go around the town on foot, then you must know that so-called smogs have long visited or even taken up permanent residence in our capital."

breathing in whole neighbourhoods of Moscow," Onegov charged.

He pointed out that the newspaper printed a critical article in the same Sunday's edition about such smog in towns in West Germany, but implied that it had ignored the problem at home.

This means that Soviets are often not aware of the dangers of pollution, he said. Onegov said he had looked out of his window before writing his letter and saw people gathering flowers and herbs from the side of a Moscow street with heavy traffic.

The writer noted that these plants collected at the roadside will later be used in herbal medicines, which are widespread and popular in the Soviet Union. He complained there are no warnings that plants and herbs polluted by exhaust fumes are more likely to infect than to heal if used in medicine.

"Who needs such declarations (as Izrael's)?" the writer asked. "The West? The West knows well that Moscow really is a comparatively clean city ... but 'Sovetskaya Rossiya' is read by Soviets. That man who was collecting cowslip for the treatment of indigestion from the curb of a main street reads it, that woman who was collecting another plant for lung treatment

reads it, too ...

"Think about whether such declarations are of any real use," he urged the newspaper.

He further noted the contrast between Izrael's statements and the newspaper's report about smog in West Germany and commented: "Aren't we just showing our citizens once again the rosy quality of our life that needs absolutely no improvements? How can we reconcile that position with our life today?"

Such questioning has become more frequent since Mikhail S. Gorbachev became leader and advocated more openness in discussion of Soviet society and ways to improve it.

Onegov noted that efforts had recently been made to curb alcoholism and advocated a similar drive to make people more aware of health and the environment.

"Ecological education is necessary," he said. "Unfortunately, it is very much lacking."

"There is no need to convince us of this need — there is a huge interest in ecological questions, and there are plenty of ecological tragedies ... I am sure that we are on the verge of a wave of ecological literacy similar to the recent wave of sobriety."

# More grannies and more great grannies

By Ursula Lehr

PEOPLE are living longer. As a result, the number of four-generation families is increasing.

The results of a study published in an article by Professor Dr. Ursula Lehr in the West German magazine *Aktiver Lebensabend* show that there are 1.865 million people over 80 in West Germany and 146,000 over 90 (40,900 men and 115,000 women).

Many grandparents, most of them grandmothers, have to look after their own aged parents.

The study looked at 100 daughters between the ages of 55 and 70.45 of them grandmothers, with one parent to look after.

Forty six of them looked after their parent (father, but mainly mother, and often mother-in-law) at home.

Twenty seven have a parent in an old people's home; and 27 with parents running their own households not far away.

Spinsters, widows and divorcees more frequently look after a parent at home than married daughters.

Another extremely interesting finding is that a greater number of the 51 per cent of daughters with no brother or sister look after a

parent at home than those who are the oldest daughters with other brothers and sisters.

A more comprehensive survey of old people's homes would be needed to show whether it is easier for a family to decide to send its parents to a home if more brothers and sisters assume responsibility for that decision.

It is possible that very old parents tend to opt to move into a home more readily if they have more than one child.

The study reveals that living conditions (too many stairs etc.) are not a major factor, although too many flights of stairs sometimes is.

Daughters find looking after their parents a particular strain if their parents cannot leave the house on their own. As long as their parents can still walk around outside, go for walks or visit friends and neighbours they are felt by their daughters to be more content.

Parents who are tied to the house all day, however, often tend to grumble, are unhappy and criticise their daughters often.

The relationship between the surveyed daughters and their aged parents was analysed according to both quantitative and qualitative aspects.



# Ghana, Nigeria to boycott the Commonwealth Games

ACCRA (R) — Ghana said Wednesday it would join Nigeria in a boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh in protest at what it called Britain's support for the South African government.

The Ghana News Agency (GNA) quoted Secretary (Minister) for Foreign Affairs Obed Asamoah as telling a meeting of ambassadors the decision reflected Ghana's "vehement opposition to the British government's support for the racist South African regime."

He said those countries which continued to give support to Pretoria in defiance of world opinion "should be condemned in no uncertain terms."

Nigeria also announced it would not take part in the games because of Britain's policy towards South Africa.

GNA said earlier Wednesday

the Sports and Youth Ministry sent a message Tuesday night to the Ghanaian team currently training in West Germany ordering it to suspend travel plans to Edinburgh for the games later this month but to await further instructions.

Kenya is not expected to withdraw from the Commonwealth Games, officials said in Nairobi Wednesday.

"At this moment in time a boycott is unlikely and there have been no indications to the contrary," Bob Morgan, secretary of the Kenya Olympic Association, told Reuters.

The Association, which is

responsible for organising Kenya's participation in the games, Tuesday night announced a squad of 45 athletes to represent Kenya. The team is scheduled to leave for Britain next Wednesday.

African Commonwealth sports representatives meeting in Nairobi last month agreed their countries would take part in the games despite the rebel New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa and the selection of South African-born Zola Budd in the English team.

Nigeria was one of four African Commonwealth countries which did not attend the meeting. Others were Gambia, Lesotho and Sierra Leone.

Countries which took part were Kenya, Ghana, Zambia, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Mauritius and Seychelles.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Italian takes Tour de France sixth stage

CHERBOURG, France (R) — Guido Bontempi of Italy won the sixth stage of the Tour de France Wednesday. He covered the 200-kilometre leg from Villers Sur Mer to Cherbourg in four hours, 47 minutes and one second. Italian Robert Pagnin, Frenchman Jean-Rene Bernadeau and Belgian Marc Sergeant all came in two seconds behind. Johan Van Der Velde of The Netherlands retained the overall lead with 23 hours, 49 minutes and 47 seconds.

### Wolverhampton gains reprieve in court

LONDON (R) — Wolverhampton Wanderers, the once-great English League soccer club now riddled with debts and threatened by extinction, won yet another reprieve in the appeal court Wednesday. The court adjourned for three weeks the club's appeal against a winding-up order. Lord Justice Flade said a full statement would be needed of the newly-relegated Fourth Division club's assets, creditors and debtors for him to consider the appeal. He said: "In the absence of any satisfactory evidence of that kind, we would be most unlikely to give any further indulgence."

## Bubka is as good as his word

By Clare Fallon  
Reuters

MOSCOW — Sergei Bubka made a promise to sports fans last week — he would break his own world pole vault record at the inaugural Goodwill Games.

Bubka kept that promise with admirable ease Tuesday night, soaring over the bar at 6.01 metres on his first attempt and rewriting the record books for the sixth time.

A year ago, almost to the day, the Soviet student made history in Paris as the first pole vaulter to clear the six-metre mark.

But Bubka, 22, is convinced he will not stop at 6.01 metres. "I could have gone higher today but there was no need," he said after his performance had earned him a gold medal.

Bubka entered the competition,

the only individual event Tuesday night not included in the Grand Prix programme, with the bar set at 5.70 metres.

Americans Mike Tully and Earl Bell, the silver and bronze medalists at the 1984 Olympics, were left behind after clearing 5.75 metres and Rodion Gataulin of the Soviet Union, who won the silver Tuesday, settled at 5.80 after failing to go higher.

Bubka cleared 5.95 metres at his first try before going for the record — the fifth to be set at the games — despite slightly windy conditions in Moscow's Lenin Stadium, which he complained about afterwards.

The eight Grand Prix events included the third fastest 100 metre hurdles performance of all time by Jordanka Doncheva, who took Bulgaria's third gold medal since the games opened last

Friday. Doncheva, staved off fierce opposition including the top pair from last year's World Cup, East German Cornelia Oschkenat and Ginka Zagorcheva of Bulgaria, to clock 12.40 seconds, 0.04 seconds slower than the world record.

American hopes in the event were dashed when Olympic champion Benita Fitzgerald-Brown failed to qualify for the final after turning in a below-par 13.04 seconds in her heat.

East German Petra Felke easily won the javelin gold with a throw of 70.78 metres, well below her world record of 75.40, and several other events saw mediocre results for want of top head-to-head competition.

A slow three minutes 39.96 was enough to give Soviet Pavel Yakovlev victory in the 1,500 metres — an event which caused embarrassment for American Steve Scott, who took the bronze.

As Scott stepped on to the podium to receive his medal the loudspeakers announced him to the crowd as Jim Spivey, his compatriot who had finished fourth.

## Soviets 'violated rules' at the Goodwill Games

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet sports official acknowledged Wednesday that organisers of the track and field competition at the Goodwill Games had "violated rules" of major international meets in staging some of the events.

His comments followed accusations by the United States team that last-minute changes, without explanation, were being made in some races. It also argued that in races where two-section finals were held, the top Soviet athletes were being split up, instead of running against the Americans, as the U.S. officials say had been agreed upon.

The official, Levon Sanadze, chairman of the Soviet Department of Track and Field and director of the games'

competition, said the changes were necessitated by late arrivals because of Grand Prix meets held so close to the Goodwill Games. Some athletes competing in Grand Prix events at the games also competed in a Grand Prix meet at Helsinki, Finland, on Monday night.

"Of course, it was a fairly impromptu decision," Sanadze said through an interpreter, referring to the late changes. "Since these are the Goodwill Games, and they are being held in an atmosphere of goodwill and cooperation, we decided to violate some of the rules."

"We decided to meet them halfway and extend the number of participants (in some events). This is in accordance with rules and

regulations (of the Goodwill Games)."

Events that caused the controversies were races run in two-section or three-section finals, including the men's 1,500 metres, 110-metre high hurdles, 3,000 metre steeplechase, 800 metres, 200 metres and 400 metres, and the women's 200.

The women's 100-metre hurdles also caused a furor, when it was decided to hold preliminaries before running a final — the only race in the first three days of track and field in which prelims were held.

While all this was going on Tuesday night, Harry Groves, American men's coach, labelled the meet "international bush league... real bush."

## USOC protests barring of athletes from Goodwill Games

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — The Pentagon was out of line to ban members of the U.S. military from the Goodwill Games without U.S. Olympic Committee approval, USOC President Robert Helmick said.

Helmick said he sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan a telegram protesting the Defence Department action and warning that it could affect future international athletic competition.

"With the military acting at the last moment like this, the risk is that the rest of the world will view this as unwarranted government interference," said Helmick, a Des Moines attorney.

Helmick said Monday he sent Reagan a cable Friday in

conjunction with a separate letter to the president from Don Hull, president of the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation. Both men protested the Pentagon's order last week that prevented eight Army boxers and one Marine boxer from participating in the Goodwill Games, sponsored by U.S. media magnate Ted Turner and the Soviet government.

The Pentagon cited the political and commercial nature of the games in its order, which was backed by Reagan.

"Once the USOC sanctions and supports an event, it is not appropriate for another government body to disagree," Helmick said, adding that the Defence Department is a member of the USOC and should have lodged its protest before the teams were chosen.

## NFL players grieve new drug test programme

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The National Football League Players Association announced Tuesday it has filed a grievance to block commissioner Pete Rozelle's attempt to mandate random drug tests for players.

Union president Gene Upshaw said the union is "very concerned" about drug use among players but has an obligation to protect the rights of the players and uphold the terms of its collective bargaining agreement with the NFL management council.

"We plan to take all the steps necessary to protect the rights of the players," Upshaw said at a news conference.

The first step in the legal challenge to the programme announced Monday by Rozelle came with telegrams sent Tuesday from the NFLPA's Washington office to all 28 clubs, the league and the commissioner, said the union's attorney, Richard Berthelsen.

Berthelsen said the drug testing plan violates the bargaining agreement reached in 1982, and the grievance notices sent demanded an answer within 24 hours from each of the parties. The grievance also called for quick hearing on the matter and a continuation of the "status quo" until an arbitrator can be brought in.

The programme would mandate random testing during the coming season with penalties that could ultimately result in a ban from the league.

Under Rozelle's programme,

## THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS

- 1 Guel
- 2 Lurch
- 3 Bundle
- 4 "I do is dream of."
- 5 Kind of exam
- 6 Pointed up
- 7 Child's game
- 8 Waste beloved
- 9 Outlive
- 10 Serpent
- 11 Sector
- 12 Child's material
- 13 Dejected
- 14 Emulate
- 15 Hilary
- 16 Daring
- 17 Despot
- 18 Take — (verb)
- 19 Study rooms
- 20 Law of the
- 21 Franks
- 22 Kind of
- 23 Pointed arches
- 24 Take — your
- 25 Boundary
- 26 An Astaire
- 27 Steadfast
- 28 staid dogs
- 29 Dundee garb
- 30 Four forth
- 31 (generally)
- 32 Brace
- 33 Source
- 34 Child's game
- 35 Scuff
- 36 Arsenal stuff
- 37 Gharat letter
- 38 Confraction
- 39 Domes or Rex
- 40 Courage
- 41 Galleys note

DOWN

- 1 Gawk
- 2 Buck heroism
- 3 Moved amorphously
- 4 Child's game
- 5 Yields ground
- 6 Vane reading
- 7 Melt
- 8 Glassmakers' ovens
- 9 Heirloom
- 10 Bedouin
- 11 Fr. composer
- 12 Raiment
- 13 Keenestake
- 14 U. of Mo. campus
- 15 Bow
- 16 Indian state
- 17 Child's game
- 18 Pedestal part
- 19 Little letter
- 20 Treasted
- 21 Invishly
- 22 Storied
- 23 — Antoinette
- 24 Stigma
- 25 Moreno and
- 26 Garn
- 27 Ogles
- 28 Identical
- 29 Highest
- 30 Upstart
- 31 Above to poets
- 32 — ivis
- 33 Radials
- 34 Open
- 35 Hotbed
- 36 Sent to the
- 37 comes
- 38 Prevail

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN SATURDAY ETON  
ALVIA ADLIR AIRMA  
REAL FELIA REAP  
GONGHOLS LOWERS  
NITA LONE  
LOWERY LONESOME  
ERASIE TURE TROD  
GALT GRAPES  
LITAS OKRA OVERT  
TELEONES SPARES  
ADEN REACHING  
CLIMBER SPARKING  
SALT LITERS  
WHITE ALONE HERD  
WOOD RAGED ENDS

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Tel: 677420

OUT OF AFRICA

Due to film length ... shows 3:30, 6:15, 9:00

### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

JUST ONE OF THE GUYS

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

CERTAIN FURY

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

### Cinema Philadelphia

Tel: 634144, 634149

CODE OF SILENCE

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

UP THE MILITARY

Performances: 12:15, 3:45, 6:45, 8:15



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5285/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3800/10	West German marks
	2.1810/25	Dutch guilders
	2.4560/70	Swiss francs
	1.7780/95	Belgian francs
	44.52/57	French francs
	6.9800/9900	Italian lire
	1494/1498	Japanese yen
	160.40/50	Swedish crowns
	7.0800/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.4540/90	Danish crowns
	8.1075/1125	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	349.70/350.10	

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices in London closed firm in the wake of Wednesday's sharp fall after a quiet session. Prices were helped by cheap buying and the higher opening on Wall Street on Wednesday, dealers said.

Trading was thin and nervous after Tuesday's 18 point decline on Wall Street but at 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up 11.9 points at 1,610.9 after an opening 1,600.9.

There was disappointment with Tuesday's U.K. money supply figures which makes a near term cut in 10 per cent U.K. base rates more dependent on overseas interest rate reductions, particularly Japan and/or the U.S.

Among leaders, ICI added a penny to 972, Trusthouse Forte 3p to 159, Guinness 7p to 333, BTR 5p to 313 and British Telecom 4p to 200. Vickers added 10p to 453 in the wake of Tuesday's fall which followed news it had lost its £300 million nationalisation compensation claim. GEC, which was also involved in the case, ended unchanged on balance at 202.

Thorn EMI was steady at 467 after 469 ahead of results on Thursday while Granada gained 4p to 282 in further consideration of Tuesday's results.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR JULY 10, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, it is a advisable that you execute devastating charm. An old situation arises to cause problems that can be solved. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Give others a charming smile if you want their cooperation. Later, be patient when delays occur.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be particularly kind with those who live with you and avoid a wordy conflict. Spruce up your home.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Cement better relations with co-workers, but avoid a talkative partner. Get some necessary shopping done later.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get your financial structure improved during the daytime. Avoid someone who likes to nag you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan the amusements you like for the near future. Do some budgeting later. Cut down on unnecessary extravaganzas.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try not to irk anyone you live with. Your mate starts the day right with an ego boost.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Turn a new contact into a good friend. Plan how to gain a long-cherished goal. Be kind if your mate is tired.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Come to a better understanding with co-workers. You will gain more this way. Stop being so reticent.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A civic affair could cause trouble tonight. Try to meet one you admire. Try to improve your character.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try hard to please your mate. Be understanding with your mate's problems. Don't confide in someone about your plans.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Listen to the advice of a successful associate. Don't spend too much for pleasure. Be kind to your mate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your surroundings beautified. Plan how to get your regular work done efficiently.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have the ability to see the entire picture of any affairs of real importance, so give an education that sharpens the natural talents. Don't try to limit the ideas and expression early.

## FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to get your affairs in order. You will have a lot of energy, so build up your environment.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You feel it wise to do as kin desire. Draw blueprints which fellow workers can understand easier.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Show more devotion to your mate and get more affection. Stop being such a timid soul.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take a good look at your home and improve it. Have a few guests in when work is completed.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have fine ideas that can be utilized with the help of associates. Rest this evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Set up a budget that is easy to follow. Show that you are active and sensible. Think practically.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Bring your ideas to an expert and get advice about personal matters. Be active and get fine results.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Intimate desires can be expressed now. Get a friend to help you gain one important goal in particular.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Talk to recent acquaintances and get good suggestions. Make sure you meet a responsibility on time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study activities better and be more successful with them. After a busy day, rest up and be happy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study a plan you have made and then put it in operation. Don't hesitate to seek good advice.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy with practical matters. Evening is good for showing more devotion to your mate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss a big project with your partner and come to a fine agreement. Show your ability and gain good will.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have the ability to draw blueprints with exactitude or do other kinds of precision work, and will also have interest in the human body.

## UAE central bank announces drop in revenues, expenditures

ABU DHABI (AP) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 1985 scored a balance of trade surplus amounting to 30.7 billion dirhams (\$8.3 billion) compared with 33.2 billion dirhams (\$9.0 billion) in 1984, according to the central bank's bi-annual report released Tuesday.

The country earned 40 billion dirhams (\$10.8 billion) from crude oil sales during 1985, against 43 billion dirhams (\$11.7 billion) in 1984, according to the report.

The drop in revenues was attributed partly to the country's commitment to its OPEC-decreed quota of oil production and mainly to a sharp decline in oil prices, the bank said in its report.

The bank said the country's income from exports outside the oil sector and from transit trade — mainly reexport of industrial commodities from the United States and Western Europe — totalled 54.2 billion dirhams (\$14.7 billion) in 1985, compared with 58.7 billion dirhams (\$15.9 billion) in 1984.

Figures also showed a retreat in the country's imports, which amounted to 23.5 billion dirhams (\$6.4 billion) in 1985, against 25.5 billion dirhams (\$6.9 billion) in 1984.

the preceding year.

The bank report showed the general revenues stood at 26.7 billion dirhams (\$7.2 billion) in 1985, against 30.2 billion dirhams (\$8.2 billion) in 1984 — an 11.6 per cent drop.

The drop in general revenues was precipitated by a 13.2 per cent decline in income from oil sales — from 25.6 billion dirhams (\$6.9 billion) in 1984 down to 22.3 billion dirhams (\$6.0 billion) in 1985.

Consequently, and on account of a rationalisation programme, public expenditures dropped by 2.3 per cent during 1985, relative to the 1984 figures — to 34.8 billion dirhams (\$9.4 billion) in 1985 from 35.7 billion dirhams (\$9.7 billion) in 1984, the bank reported.

Current expenses also dropped by 11.6 per cent — to 22.3 billion dirhams (\$6.0 billion) in 1985 from 25.3 billion dirhams (\$6.8 billion) in 1984.

Despite the drop in revenues, the UAE registered an increase of two per cent in economic development expenditures during 1985 over 1984 — to 5.6 billion dirhams (\$1.5 billion) from \$1.4 billion, according to the report.

Born in 1971, the UAE is a

federation of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Fujairah, Ajman and Umm Al Quwain. Each of the seven emirates has its own fiscal budget, and together contribute to the federal budget, with Abu Dhabi putting up more than 90 per cent of the federal public expenditures.

The central bank's report showed a drop of 12.8 per cent in federal general revenues in 1985, below the 1984 figures — down to 11.2 billion dirhams (\$3.0 billion) from 12.8 billion dirhams (\$3.4 billion).

It attributed the decrease to a drop in the respective contributions by individual emirates to the federal budget, which amounted to 10.1 billion dirhams (\$2.7 billion) in 1985, compared with 11.5 billion dirhams (\$3.1 billion) in 1984.

Federal expenditures also dropped by 12.6 per cent between the two years — to 12.8 billion dirhams (\$3.4 billion) in 1985 from 14.8 billion dirhams (\$4.5 billion) in 1984.

Informed sources said the rationalisation of public expenditures involved unspecified layoffs of expatriate workers, and decrease in spending on so-called luxury and unnecessary imports.

## AFP approves reorganisation plan

PARIS (R) — The board of the French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP) Tuesday approved a reorganisation plan providing for the cutting of 250 to 300 jobs by 1988, a management spokesman said.

He told Reuters the plan "was made necessary by the agency's recent rapid expansion of services." It would be carried out by way of normal departures, early retirement and other incentives, though a still unknown number of staff would be dismissed for purely economic reasons.

The spokesman said the reorganisation scheme provide for the regionalisation of foreign language production desks. Thus the German desk would be transferred from Paris to Bonn and the Spanish desk from Paris to

the United States, while the English desk would be split up between Paris, its present location, Washington and Hong Kong.

"This decentralisation process will take place between now and 1988, or even during next year," the spokesman said.

The AFP, which celebrated its 150th birthday last year, had losses in 1985 of 63.96 million francs (about \$9.14 million), according to published figures. An expansion plan drawn up for last year set a deficit limit of 35 million francs (about \$5 million).

Informed sources said two of the 15 members of the board had voted against the reorganisation plan.

The board meeting was followed by a general assembly of

AFP's staff and a meeting of trade unions who had announced in advance their refusal to agree to any cuts in the staff of more than 2,000.

The AFP board comprises eight representatives of the French press, two representatives of the state-run audiovisual services, three representatives of the public sector including the finance ministry, and two staff representatives.

Union sources said the five unions involved, including journalists and telegraphists, had decided to consult all AFP bureaux on whether to call a strike, whether such a strike should be of limited or unlimited duration, and what national or international services would be affected.

## Indonesia cuts costs for industries

JAKARTA (Agencies) — Indonesia, battling to revive its sluggish economy amid slumping world oil and commodity prices, Wednesday announced cuts in some domestic fuel prices to help its weakened industries compete better in world markets.

Mines and Energy Minister Subroto told reporters after a cabinet meeting that the cuts, effective immediately, mostly affect industrial and aviation fuels. Petroleum and kerosene prices remain unchanged, he said.

The move, made possible by low world oil prices, effectively removed a government subsidy from domestic fuels.

The cuts were a response to strong lobbying by Indonesian businessmen who said a recent package of measures announced in May to boost exports and encourage foreign investment

were not enough.

A panel of top Indonesian economists has warned that Indonesia faced mounting external debts if the government failed to take further action to cut high costs to domestic industry including expensive credit and high energy prices.

Dr. Subroto said aviation fuel prices had been cut by 24.2 per cent and industrial fuels by 16.7 per cent.

Motorists and most consumers will not benefit. The prices of petroleum and kerosene, widely used for cooking in Indonesia, remain unchanged.

Dr. Subroto said the cuts meant that shipping, land transport costs, and electricity prices would be reduced accordingly.

He said Indonesia would no longer need to subsidise domestic oil fuels in the 1986-87 financial

year, which ends on March 31, because world oil prices now averaged \$11 a barrel compared with \$25 when the budget was drawn in December.

Indonesia had earlier allocated 142 billion rupiah (\$125 million) for fuel subsidies in the 1986-87 budget.

The new fuel prices are now based on an average crude price of \$20 a barrel, Dr. Subroto said. With the revision of the oil-price base, the 9,700 billion rupiah (\$8.6 billion) target from oil and gas earnings for 1986-87 would not be met.

He did not say whether the government would review its spending plan because of the sharp fall in oil earnings which had been expected to account for around 55 per cent of total state revenues in 1986-87.

## Japan may triple oil taxes

TOKYO (R) — Japan is considering tripling taxes on oil imports and domestic oil sales because the state's revenues from oil are way below budget projections, government officials said Wednesday.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials say the continued decline of world oil prices and the weakness of the dollar, the oil currency, against the yen have cut estimated revenue in this year's budget by two thirds.

MITI tax rise discussions include plans to double or triple the current 4.7 per cent level, a spokesman from the Institute of Energy Economics, a government policy advisory bureau, said.

Imports of crude oil and oil products are taxed on the yen price of each cargo delivered to Japan. Oil prices are now below \$9 a barrel from \$27 at the end of last year and the yen is 160 to the dollar against 200 at the end of 1985.

"If taxes are not raised how is the government to keep its energy policies intact," the spokesman said.

Refiners will resist higher taxes, which would erode the profit margins they have gained on their cheaper imports of crude oil, a spokesman from the Japan Petroleum Association said.

## Trade surplus doubles

Meanwhile, Japan's trade surplus for the first six months of this year doubled to a record

\$34.17 billion, feeding expectations Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will use his new won power to do more to reverse it.

Finance ministry figures released Wednesday showed the surplus jumped from \$17.64 billion in the same 1985 period. The figures could promise further trade friction headaches for Mr. Nakasone, who led his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to a record election victory last Sunday.

Japanese economists said voters have given him a free hand to see through policies that many political analysts had believed unpopular because they were hurting the economy.

Mr. Nakasone has pushed for a high yen to reduce exports by making them more expensive abroad and is trying to make economic growth more dependent on home consumer demand.

With the Japanese elections over and U.S. polls on the way in November, the economists believe that the U.S. Congress and Japanese trade attitude will revive and Washington will turn up the pressure on Tokyo to cut the surplus fast.

Japan's first half surplus with the United States was a record

\$23.08 billion.

The first half surplus was achieved during a period when the yen was at a record high.

It closed Wednesday at 160.10 to the dollar, no less than 40 per cent higher than last September.

A delay between currency rate changes and follow-through effects on the trade figures had been expected because of time lags in how international trade contracts are cleared.

The continuing rise of Japan's surplus 10 months after the Group of Five industrialised nations agreed to depress the overvalued dollar and raise the yen's value has caused some nail-biting in policy circles on both sides of the Pacific.

There was some comfort Wednesday in the June monthly trade figures, which showed the surplus had narrowed to \$7.37 billion from a record monthly \$7.53 billion in May.

Foreign-exchange dealers already predict a dollar as low as 140 yen, a level that Mr. Nakasone, flush with success, may now be able to contemplate with equanimity, if not ease.

Mr. Nakasone is also faced with growing pressure from the European Community, which says Japanese exporters are simply switching their sales patch from the United States to Europe.

The first half surplus with the Community was a record \$8.31 billion, and Japan's exports there soared 59 per cent to \$14.31 billion.

## Book unfolds \$11b market

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new book that sells for \$335 a copy claims to open the way for business people to break into an \$11 billion market related to irrigation development worldwide.

The 351-page book, The Development Bank Irrigation Market: 1986-1990 by Mr. Nicholas H. Ludlow, lists 25 multilateral development banks on four continents. The biggest is the World Bank, headquartered in Washington and owned by 150 member governments.

"In effect, the development banks are project preparation agencies," the book says. "They prepare projects in developing countries, collectively at the rate of over 500 a year."

Mr. Ludlow calculates that over the next five years the development banks will lend \$184 billion in more than 100 countries. About \$1 in every four goes to improve farming, he says, with the largest single share of that earmarked for irrigation projects.

During 1980-1985, the book says, more than half the lending for irrigation was concentrated in three countries: \$2.438 billion for India, \$1.075 billion for Indonesia and \$868 million for Mexico.

Of 237 projects planned for 61 countries over the next five years, Mr. Ludlow calculates the biggest share will still go to India — \$2.9 billion.

He notes that irrigation projects call not only for earth movers and trucks, but also for copying machines, bicycles, radios and — in Bangladesh — speedboats.

## Kuwait denies \$5.50 oil sale

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Kuwait Wednesday denied U.S. market reports that a cargo of its crude oil destined for the Caribbean had traded at \$5.50 a barrel.

"There's no point or truth in it," an official at state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) told Reuters.

U.S. oil brokers reported Tuesday that Kuwaiti crude for the Caribbean sold at \$5.50 compared with crude oil prices of around \$30 a barrel nine months ago.

The KPC official categorically denied the corporation sold at such a price and said it would be "completely unrealistic" for another party to sell at that level

— around \$4 less than its spot market value.

Furthermore, he said, KPC inserted clauses in its contracts limiting the disposal of crude to third parties.

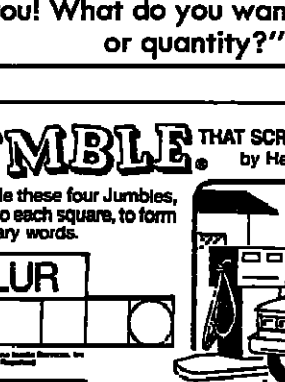
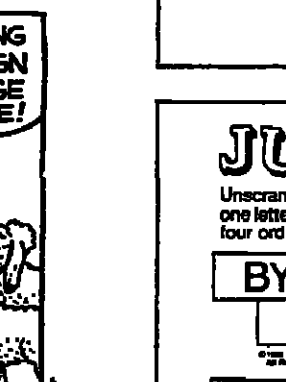
Meanwhile, Venezuelan Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti warned Tuesday that oil prices could fall lower if OPEC is unable to agree on production quotas for its member countries at a meeting this month.

Mr. Hernandez told a news conference he does not think OPEC members Algeria, Libya and Iran would drop opposition to a cartel-wide production quota of 17.6 million barrels per day.

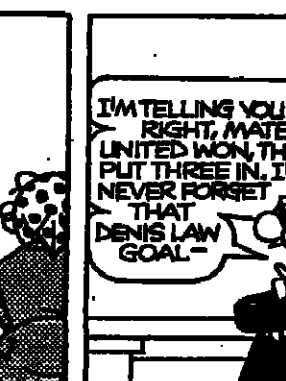
## Peanuts



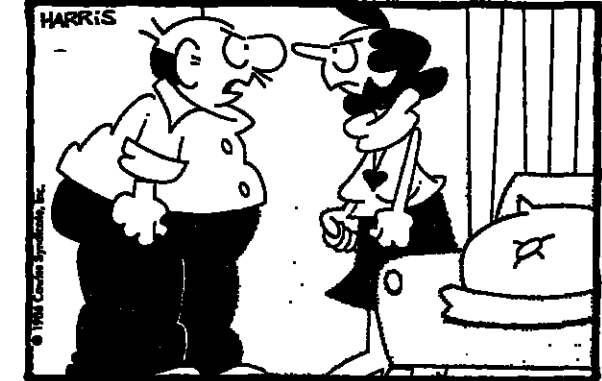
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



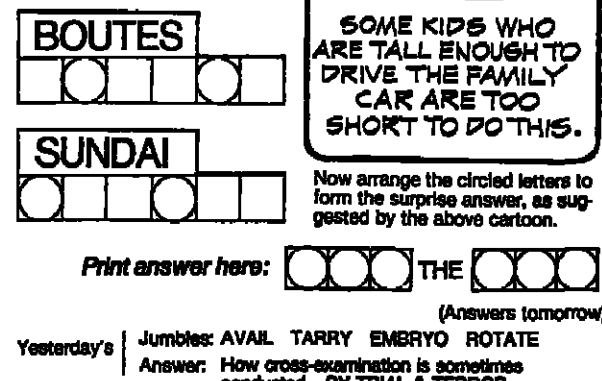
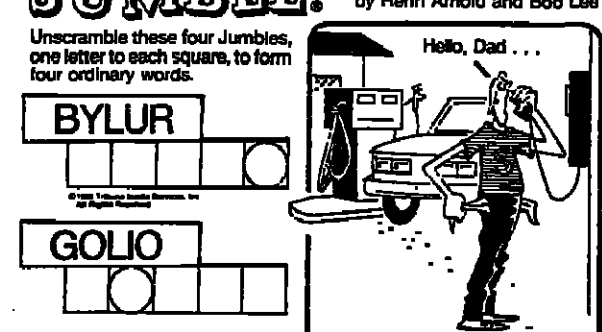
## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee





## Aquino bans pro-Marcos rallies, cancels rebel leader's passports

**MANILA (R)** — President Corazon Aquino clamped a ban Wednesday on rallies and demonstrations by supporters of ousted leader Ferdinand Marcos and barred leaders of a failed coup attempt from leaving the country.

Mrs. Aquino emerged from a cabinet meeting and read a brief statement to supporters saying she would demand loyalty pledges from those involved in the revolt in the interest of national unity.

The government also announced it had cancelled the passports of former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and 24 others for taking part in the 15-hour "mini-revolt" that finally crumbled Tuesday with the surrender of half a dozen generals and 400 soldiers.

She said she would no longer allow rallies that would further the "rebel cause."

Mrs. Aquino did not use the word revolt or coup, describing the takeover of the country's top hotel by pro-Marcos forces and the proclamation of a new government as an "illegal act of defiance."

After a rally on Sunday in a Manila park, Mr. Tolentino, 75, had himself sworn in as vice-president and said he would act as president until Marcos returned home. Hundreds of

Marcos loyalists occupied the plush state-run Manila Hotel.

The attempt to install a new government fizzled out when Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who held the same post under Marcos and was a co-leader of the civilian-backed military revolt which toppled him in February, refused to change sides again. The soldiers surrendered on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Aquino did not say what action she would take if the coup leaders refused to pledge their allegiance to her temporary constitution.

Marcos, in exile in Hawaii, and his supporters do not recognise the interim constitution imposed by Mrs. Aquino who came to power after the revolt. Loyalists have held regular weekend rallies and demonstrations in the centre of Manila.

"Certain people have trifled too long with the dignity and stability of the new constitutional order," Mrs. Aquino said.

She added: "Therefore, even as

I am thankful for the peaceful resolution of the problem I am compelled by reasons of national interest and unity to require a pledge of loyalty to the constitution from the leaders in that illegal act of defiance."

Minister for Good Government Jovito Salonga told reporters after a cabinet meeting: "The president is in favour of giving them some time within which to pledge their allegiance to the freedom constitution."

Asked whether Mr. Tolentino, who led the revolt, and others would be charged if they refused he said: "I suppose so if they do not comply."

Mr. Salonga said the cabinet also formed a fact-finding committee to inquire into the circumstances of the short-lived rebellion.

Mrs. Aquino had said in the first hours of the rebellion that charges would be filed against Mr. Tolentino, accusing the former senator of sedition. Justice Minister Nephtali Gonzales later said he had received presidential instructions to file charges.

Sonny Belmonte, chairman of a government agency that owns the Manila Hotel, said he was sending Mr. Tolentino a bill for damages and losses the hotel suffered during its two-day occupation by

Mr. Tolentino and his supporters.

The hotel's manager, Franz Schutzenberger, estimated the losses at about \$500,000, saying the rebels helped themselves to the hotel's stocks of food and beverages, including expensive wines and liquor.

Meanwhile the United States said Tuesday it was investigating whether Marcos was behind a brief attempt to oust the Aquino government that replaced him four months ago.

Marcos said on U.S. television Tuesday, "I categorically deny attempting to cause any rebellion, any sedition or any coup d'etat. Nor am I engaged in destabilising the Philippine government."

But State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb, using tough language, said the government was "looking into the matter of Marcos' possible involvement."

"There is no question that he knows the U.S. view not to interfere in Philippine politics, but as events in Manila so vividly demonstrate, Mr. Marcos' political influence and effectiveness is at an end," Kalb told reporters.

"He may not have realised it yet, but everyone else certainly has. He may continue to talk, but no one is listening," he added.

## Sri Lankan violence claims 20 more lives

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP)** — At least 15 Sinhalese civilians were reported killed or shot to death by Tamil militants in the Trincomalee district and residents said a Tamil family of five was murdered in revenge.

The government's joint operations command said Wednesday that 15 civilians were killed aboard three trucks in the village of Bilamkulam, five kilometres south of the port of Trincomalee.

Residents in Trincomalee said the victims were Sinhalese fleeing the district. They said the militants shot or hacked the passengers to death and set the trucks ablaze, burning some of the victims.

A joint operations command spokesman, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said the victims were 12 men, a woman and two children under age 5.

The Trincomalee residents, who also insisted on anonymity, said they believed there were as many as 18 victims killed aboard the three trucks.

They said that about an hour after news of the slayings reached Trincomalee Tuesday night, unidentified young men clubbed to death and then set ablaze a Tamil family on the main street of the city.

The family was identified as the Thanabappahs. The residents said the father was a small-time trader and that he, his wife and their three small children were returning home from a visit to relatives when they were killed.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a militant group, issued a statement from its headquarters in India saying the Tamil civilians killed in Trincomalee were murdered by the Sri Lankan army. It also said seven Tamils had been slain.

Early reports of the slayings aboard the trucks were confused, listing Tamils among the victims. But the only Tamil casualties turned out to be those slain in Trincomalee.

The government's Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corp. announced an indefinite curfew in the Trincomalee district Wednesday morning. The joint operations command spokesman said this was to prevent further reprisal murders for the attack by Tamil militants.

In Islamabad, Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan on Tuesday dismissed as "patently absurd" allegations that Pakistan is collaborating with Israel to suppress Sri Lanka's minority Tamil population.

Mr. Yaqub Khan was responding to reported comments by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that Pakistan and Israel are cooperating to help the Sri Lankan government counter the Tamil separatist movement.

While India intends to play the role of an honest broker in the Tamil crisis, the allegations levelled against Pakistan have a specific purpose to create misgivings," Mr. Yaqub Khan said.

## Hitler deputy hospitalised

**BERLIN (AP)** — Rudolf Hess, the last imprisoned leader of Nazi Germany, has been hospitalised in West Berlin, a spokesman for the British forces said Wednesday.

Anderson Purdon, in a telephone conversation with the AP, said the 92-year-old Hess was hospitalised late Tuesday night in the British military hospital.

It was the first time since September that Nazi leader Adolf Hitler's former deputy was taken from the 600-cell Spandau prison to a hospital.

Hess has suffered two strokes in the past, his family's attorney, Alfred Seidel, has said.

Purdon said only that Hess complained of "not feeling well." He indicated Hess' complaint was not considered serious, but said allied authorities decided it was better if "the doctors had a look at him."

Hess caused an international

sensation when he parachuted into Scotland in May 1941, on a mission still shrouded in mystery. The flight came just weeks before Germany's doomed World War II attack on the Soviet Union.

Hess was held captive by the British until convicted of war crimes at the 1947 allied Nuremberg war crimes trials, where the Soviet Union requested the death penalty.

He was jailed in Spandau with six other top Nazis. But when Armaments Minister Albert Speer and the Hitler youth arm leader, Baldur von Schirach, were released in 1966, he remained as the only inmate.

Until taken seriously ill with a stomach ulcer in the late 1960s, he refused to see family members. He now meets one relative a month for talks strictly supervised by prison officials and is not permitted to discuss his Nazi past.

## Afghan leader extends olive branch to rebels

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Afghan leader Najibullah says he is willing to negotiate a peaceful settlement with at least some anti-government rebels.

In an interview with Pakistan's independent newspaper The Muslim published Wednesday, Mr. Najibullah said: "We are prepared to talk to those in the opposition with an open political heart."

"We approach these matters with flexibility and we are ready for reasonable compromises. But this offer should not be seen as a sign of weakness. We negotiate from a position of strength."

However, Mr. Najibullah, 39, appeared to make his offer conditional by adding: "We shall approach with mercy, kindness and reconciliation those who have unconsciously stood in the ranks of the counter-revolution ... the deceived ones."

He also attacked Pakistan for its support of the Afghan guerrillas and accused it of backing Sikh militants seeking to establish an

independent state in India.

Mr. Najibullah became secretary-general of the (Communist) People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) on May 4, replacing Mr. Babrak Karmal who retained the largely ceremonial post of president of the Revolutionary Council.

Mr. Najibullah declined comment on the Kabul demonstrations in May, but said: "The inner-party disputes belong to the past and are lessons for our party."

He said there were plans for what he called a total democratisation of the PDPA with elections within six months. The party's Central Committee was due to convene soon.

The diplomats, recalling strong hints in official speeches and media comments that splits over the May shake up have not been healed, said the planned committee meeting was expected to consolidate Mr. Najibullah's authority.

## Bomb blast kills senior W. German industrialist

**MUNICH, West Germany (AP)** — A powerful bomb killed a leading West German industrialist and his driver Wednesday, and police sources said they suspected the terrorist Red Army Faction.

The bomb was detonated by remote control as Karl Heinz Beckurts' car passed by in suburban Munich, police said in a statement. Flames ripped through the armour-plated luxury car and shot 20 metres into the air.

Mr. Beckurts was a board member of the giant Siemens AG electronics company, and the head of its Research and Development Division.

Federal police officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press they suspected the terrorist Red Army Faction was behind the attack. The terror gang is suspected in numerous other attacks in the last few years in West Germany.

A cable attached to the bomb led to a detonator set in a nearby woods, according to police. Police said the bomb was lying in or at the side of the road, and they had discounted earlier reports it had been planted in the car's trunk.

Police identified the driver as 42-year-old Ekkehard Kroppler. They said the car following Mr. Beckurts' was also damaged.

The explosion marked the second major attack against a leading West German industrialist in the past 18 months.

On Feb. 1, 1985 Ernst Zimmermann, 55, chairman of the giant Motoren-Und-Turbinen of Munich, was killed by a man and a woman who burst into his suburban home at dawn.

The Red Army Faction, one of Europe's most notorious terrorist groups, later claimed responsibility for the attack.

Werner Osel, a spokesman for Siemens AG, denied widespread speculation that the 56-year-old Beckurts was working on research for the American "Star Wars" programme for the giant West German electronics manufacturer.

Mr. Osel said Mr. Beckurts had taken part, along with other Siemens officials and officials from other German high-technology companies, in talks with Bonn officials about participation in Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) contracts.

But Mr. Osel, in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, emphasised the company had made no proposals to the Bonn government and said he was unaware of any planned proposals.

## U.S. railroad tank car fire injures 80 people

**MIAMI, Ohio (AP)** — A railroad tank car carrying a chemical used in rat poison derailed and caught fire Tuesday, releasing a 1,000-foot-high (300-metre) cloud that caused minor injuries to at least 80 people and forced evacuation of more than 16,000.

Most of those reporting to hospitals in the area around this southern Dayton suburb in western Ohio complained of shortness of breath and burning eyes from inhaling the white phosphorus fumes. There were no immediate reports of serious injuries.

Officials warned residents to stay inside and close their

windows. Evacuation centres were being set up at schools.

Pat Madigan, a spokeswoman for the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, said several tankers, one of them carrying the poisonous chemical, derailed at near the busy Dixie Highway.

Fire officials said the flames had diminished by Wednesday, 4½ hours after the accident, but residents still were not being permitted to return to their homes.

Ms. Madigan said the fumes could cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea and can burn the skin and eyes on contact. In sufficient concentrations, the fumes can be fatal, she said.

## Tight security ordered for Dhaka parliament session

**DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP)** — Bangladesh's military government has ordered tight security for Thursday's opening session of the newly elected parliament amid opposition threats to disrupt it in protest against continued martial law.

A highly placed government source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Wednesday that at least 15,000 police and security personnel, many with riot gear, will ring the parliament building to enforce a martial law ban on street demonstrations in that area.

"The authorities are determined to maintain law and order and put down any attempt at creating violence during this sacred moment of the nation," the source said.

Opposition groups have announced plans for noisy demonstrations near the parliament building Thursday, despite the ban.

After elections on May 7, and then again Monday for seats reserved for women members, President Hussain Mohammad Ershad's Jatiya Party ended up

with 206 seats in the 330-seat parliament. The 10 opposition parties together have a total of 120 and there are four independents.

Mrs. Sheikh Hasina Wajed, leader of an eight-party opposition alliance that won 102 seats, told a meeting Tuesday night its members would not attend the parliament session unless, at the first sitting, Gen. Ershad announced a timetable for lifting martial law.

"There is no scope to the parliament under martial law since the people had voted against the military rule," she said.

Gen. Ershad has said he will end military rule only after presidential elections, for which a date has not yet been set.

Mrs. Khaleida Zia, leader of a seven-party opposition alliance that boycotted the election because it was held under martial law, told a public meeting in northern Gazipur town Tuesday that the government must dissolve the "illegal parliament" and hold fresh elections under a neutral caretaker government.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

MONOCHROME  
By William Canine

ACROSS

1. Sufferer  
2. Dried animal  
3. At variance with  
4. One Great role  
5. Scamp  
6. Of constant pause  
7. Legend  
8. Movie producer  
9. Aims  
10. Felt capital  
11. Dining room  
12. Game of grasses  
13. One of the  
14. First abn.  
15. One of the  
16. Red letter  
17. Red herring  
18. Telling one  
19. Rugs of —  
20. One's shrines  
21. Concomitant

DOWN

1. Gilt  
2. Gilt  
3. Gilt  
4. Gilt  
5. Gilt  
6. Gilt  
7. Gilt  
8. Gilt  
9. Gilt  
10. Gilt  
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14. Gilt  
15. Gilt  
16. Gilt  
17. Gilt  
18. Gilt  
19. Gilt  
20. Gilt

Edited by Herb Stearns

1. Little foot of children's story  
2. Red meat  
3. Early ascetic  
4. Reddish  
5. Reddish  
6. Reddish  
7. Reddish  
8. Reddish  
9. Reddish  
10. Reddish  
11. Reddish  
12. Reddish  
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14. Reddish  
15. Reddish  
16. Reddish  
17. Reddish  
18. Reddish  
19. Reddish  
20. Reddish

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. One baby is a wife's chore. Twins are double duty. Triplets make a mama go as crazy as the zoo keeper at feeding time.  
2. Laughing lips and manly roguish eyes may be plenty trouble in Glasgow.  
3. Clever taxi driver slowed down at all taverns expecting a few tipping toper fares.  
4. Happy bar fly flew low. He tried to land on the brink of a drink.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. NGO UNCMZIL TETISIC NE YDUNCI SPLIT  
2. DNGZH PMMIFO SN FI PPTIH ND SAI  
3. DSNYZH SAPS MONETS YT BYSANGS ANDNO  
4. YD NGO NBD UNDSOR.

—By Len Sherry

2. MPDJA TCJAMLSY MSPPM CMSB JTEYJHEP  
3. RDLM LH EDF DFUEYBUL ADB.

—By Earl Ireland

3. ACT XZHYCTY, CRIBCHER ACTOCTOPLIE  
WBCTZ IP OUCH ICX U PLEE BIIT  
WUHE.

—By Otis A. Fortenberry

4. BEUTIFAL WURD AUIXZ MY MYS BEWWXIX  
BEUFT FV BUWWR "VND STND."

—By Ed Haddock

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OWAN SISKUP  
© 1985 Tribune Media Service, Inc.

BE 'RUFF ON THE PARTNER

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 553  
♥ QJ107  
♦ Q732  
♣ K3

**WEST**  
♠ KJ94  
♥ QVid  
♦ QJ10  
♣ J76432

**EAST**  
♠ 1072  
♥ K9653  
♦ 096  
♣ 1085

**SOUTH**  
♠ AQ6  
♥ A842  
♦ K854  
♣ AQ

The bidding:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass 1♥ Pass  
2♥ Pass 3NT Pass  
4♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

Good defense involves being aware of partner's problems. Look what happened on this hand from a team championship.

North's response of two clubs was the Drury Convention, inquiring about the strength of South's third-hand one heart opening bid. South's jump to three no trump showed a hand stronger than a one no trump opening bid, and North naturally corrected to hearts.

The contract and the opening lead in the two rooms was identical.